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1887-8.

CATALOGUE

OF

SUNSET HILL

NURSERIES

With Practical Hints

For Beginners.

R. W. PIERCE,

INDIAN SPRINGS, LAKE CO., FLA.

EDWARDS, FLEMING &
HILL PRINTING CO.

1887

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—WITH—

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R. W. PIERCE,

Indian Springs, Lake County, Florida.

1887-1888.

EUSTIS, FLORIDA,
HILL PRINTING CO.,
1887.

To Friends and Patrons.



We take pleasure in presenting this catalogue which we trust may be acceptable, and hope to be favored with your kind patronage. My efforts in the future as in the past, will be to offer only trees of the very best quality. I have had a constant, practical experience for the past twelve years; have grown over seventy choice varieties of the citrus family, most of which I have fruited. When I have heard of any new varieties of special merit I have always made it a point to get them. If any new varieties of special merit are found, I shall have them. Having had the experience I have, I feel confident that I can recommend varieties that will give you satisfaction. We know that your success is ours also; we feel as much pleased to hear a man say, "our trees we bought of you are doing well," as though they were on our own land. Here, let me offer a word of advice—good advice, unneeded, will do any one no harm; but good advice unheeded may cause many hours and even years of regret, besides loss of time and money:

1st. Buy only of reliable parties.

2nd. Buy only the choicest varieties, and good thrifty, healthy trees.

3rd. Remember that you are planting trees for a lifetime, and perhaps that of your children and grand-children. You will see by this the importance of having only the best.

4th. Remember that the matter of a few cents in the price of trees for so long a time is of but little account, provided that you get what you ought.

5th. Remember that there are a great many worthless trees on the market at the present time; we wish for the good of the country that such was not the case. There are a great many engaged in the business that are not practical men; some have been here but a short time; they may be honest in their intentions but have not had the experience with the different kinds of stocks and varieties. It is just as necessary for success that you have the right kind of stocks to bud into, as to have the right variety of bud; as my own experience teaches me. I have dug up and thrown away trees from three to five inches in diameter, as the stocks were worthless, although the buds were all right, thus causing a loss of time, in some instances, of from three to six years. In my travels through the country I see many of these same varieties growing in nurseries and private grounds, which are, and will be budded, and thrown upon the market, and after a few years will be found worthless. The idea of gathering up seed promis-

cuously, anywhere, everywhere! It is entirely wrong. Only seed from the most perfect fruit, of certain varieties *known to do well* should be selected. I have given all the varieties of orange and lemon stocks known to me a fair trial as a stock to bud into, and have selected only those which have proven the best. The "newcomer" of to-day, may avoid much of this trouble and expense of experimenting if they will but take advice of those who have already had the experience. I often have people come to me saying they have made a discovery of great importance, which was known to us five years ago, or more. Many new-comers have too many ideas of their own, which they wish to follow, and consequently lose much valuable time and money. Ideas are good!—a man without them is of little account, I think, yet we should be ever willing to learn, but we should be careful where we get ideas.

Seek out those who have made a success of this business under unfavorable circumstances, those who have fine groves and properties, who have made it by their own exertions and intelligence, on our poorer class of land, without large fortunes to back them. They are the ones that may be of benefit to you. There are many of them among us. Men of this class will be pleased to show you what they have, and give you all the information they can.

Very respectfully yours,

R. W. PIERCE,

Sunset Hill Nurseries, Indian Springs, Fla.



To Customers.



LOCATION—Sunset Hill Nurseries are located one mile south of Indian Springs Postoffice; two miles east of Mt. Dora; three miles west of Sorrento; six and a half miles south-east of Eustis; four miles north of Zellwood.

Goods shipped via Zellwood, will reach all points on the T. O. & A. R. R., also all points on the South Florida R. R. From Eustis, all points on the Florida Southern R. R., and F. R. & N. R. R., and all points on the St. Johns river, via Astor. The new branch of the J. T. & K. W. R. R. from Sanford to Tavares is now completed, and goods can be shipped direct to all points on these lines.

No charge for delivering goods at station.

All communications should be addressed to,

R. W. PIERCE, Indian Springs, Fla.

Trees for shipment will be packed in good, strong cases, and packed to carry anywhere in the United States and arrive in good condition, if no unusual delay occurs. We pack in Sphagnum moss. We make no charge for packing.

Our stock is grown on high, pine land, and are much better rooted than trees grown on low, flat, moist lands, and are unquestionably the best for transplanting. They are better adapted to planting in any soil, than trees grown on low, moist lands, as I have occasion to know, from last winter's experience: Wanting to increase my nurseries more than I could with my own stock, I bought some 30,000 small stocks that were grown on rich hammock lands—were all looking well. Former experience not being enough, I thought I would try them. They were all handled with care, and planted under favorable circumstances, still, I lost fully one-third of them. I planted from my own ground about the same number, grown on high, dry soil, under less favorable circumstances, scarcely losing one in a thousand. Trees grown on low, moist land when planted on high dry land, frequently become stunted, and it often takes years for them to get a thrifty start, if they ever do.

Our trees are all in a fine healthy condition, having no scale or other parasite, showing a fine healthy growth. We pride ourselves on having as fine a lot of trees as can be found in the State.

We take pleasure in showing our stock, and if you will take the trouble to call and see us, we will show you the different modes of culture, and how they succeed grown on different kinds of stock.

Our stock will be found *true to name*. We give our personal at-

tention to the budding and grafting, so that mistakes may not occur. My buds are all selected from bearing trees, grown on my own place. Any one calling here can see and test the fruit of the varieties I offer, except two or three kinds, which are new and have not yet fruited.

We substitute no variety for another unless ordered so to do. In ordering particular varieties and sizes, parties should state to what extent other varieties and sizes can be substituted in case we should be out of the varieties and sizes desired. If we have not the varieties and sizes ordered, and if no mention is made by parties ordering, we notify them at once, so they can change their order or order elsewhere; this sometimes causes considerable delay and should be avoided.

All orders with which we are favored will be filled as promptly as possible.

All orders filled in rotation unless other arrangements can be made.

ORDERS—Without sufficient references, cash must accompany all orders. Ten per cent. required down to secure trees for future shipment. We cannot hold trees after January 15, 1888, unless paid for in full.

Write plainly your name, address and route by which, and to whom you wish goods shipped.

Remittance should be made by bank check on Eustis or Jacksonville, Fla., or New York, or Postoffice money order on Eustis, Fla., made payable to my order.

CLAIMS—Trees leaving our hands in good order will be entirely at purchaser's risk. After being delivered, in good condition on board cars or boat, all responsibility on our part ceases. All errors on our part will be promptly rectified, provided notice be given us within ten days.

HANDLING TREES—Immediately on receipt of trees remove from package; if they cannot be planted out at once heel them in in the following manner: Open a narrow trench in a sheltered spot; begin by placing a single row of trees in the trench; press the soil from one side of the trench tightly against the trees; this will open a trench for the next, and so on till all are set in. If ground is not wet, moisten well, and in no case let your trees wilt. In this way they can be kept for some time. But keep in mind that your trees will not improve any while out of the ground, consequently should be planted out where they are to stand as soon as possible. Do not at any time expose the roots to the sun, but keep them moist.

PLANTING—Prepare the soil where the tree is to stand, having it well pulverized to a considerable depth, and all roots cleaned out; place the tree as near as possible in its former position; press the soil well to the roots. Many trees are lost in consequence of not doing this in a thorough manner. If the ground is not wet, water freely; cut the top back to correspond with the loss of roots; water when needed, and your trees will do well.

TIME TO PLANT—November, December, January and February. We prefer November and December rather than January or Febru-

ary, as the roots will get better established—ready to make an early spring growth, consequently being better able to stand the hot sun and spring drought which we usually get at that time.

In size, my trees will be found fully up to the standard, unless in some instances where they are branched and not grown up so tall.

We do not propose to give you trees that will not be fully up to the market value or of inferior quality, for we well know that such treatment would only be a detriment to us, and would not secure to us a fair share of the public patronage and an increasing trade, which we desire.

Our prices will be found as low as good, reliable trees of these varieties can be offered. The purchaser may select six trees at dozen rates; fifty at hundred rates; five hundred at one thousand rates.

I will here relate an instance of my own experience, which will show you the importance of having varieties true to name, even should they cost you a few cents more: Several years ago there was a new lemon advertised as being something superior. I, with others ordered some; planted them, and budded into other stocks; nursed them with the tenderest care until they fruited, to find they were entirely worthless. I then wrote the parties stating that there must be some mistake. They replied that such was the case; that it was sent to them as genuine, and they had sold it as such, until it had fruited. They also stated they now had the genuine, and had fruited it, and that it was of superior quality, and that they would send me trees to take place of those previously sent. I sent for them; planted them, and budded most of all the others. When they came to fruit they also proved worthless, and six years of valuable time was thrown away. This is but one instance among many, which will show us the importance of keeping our stock true to name.

WHAT SHALL WE PLANT? Budded trees or seedlings: My preferences are decidedly in favor of the budded tree, provided the right varieties are selected. I will give you a few of the reasons I have for so thinking:

1st. The seedling will not come true to the original, as I can show any one who will call at my place. I have planted seed of thornless varieties, which in all cases have produced trees entirely unlike the original, being very thorny, and foliage quite different. I can also show you, scattered all through my grove, fruit marked with the navel, showing that the bees and other insects have been at work mixing the pollen.

The fruit may be all right, but seed planted from them would be hybrids, that might be of value, and might not. Consequently we do not know whether the fruit we get will ship or not, or be it of good quality; heavy or shy bearers; whether they will bear in six years or twelve from seed, nor whether you can expect a crop every year, or one in two or three years; besides most seedlings are very thorny. On the other hand, the budded tree is a duplicate of the original of which it is a part, while the seedling is a distinct individual. If you select the right varieties, you are certain of good fruit; good shippers; trees fruiting young; vigorous growers; heavy bearers; fruiting every

year, and thornless if desired. All this can as reasonably be expected as that to-morrow will come; if you perform your part the tree will do its part.

But some say, "they do not grow as large, and do not make as handsome a tree." Such is a mistake. I have seen as large budded trees as I have seedlings and much more beautiful, according to my idea of beauty. Much depends upon the training of a tree when young; keeping branches tied up in their proper place. Right here I wish to make a few remarks, which I think of great importance, and that is, the too indiscriminate use of the knife. The knife should be used sparingly. In traveling over the country it makes me feel bad to see the manner in which many prune their trees, because I know they are losing time and money. Many trim their trees into whipstocks, six, eight and even ten feet in height; many large trees have all the branches cut off to about the same height; many of them resembling the cabbage palmetto: a few branches on top, with no bearing capacity. Now, this manner is all wrong; I can but remonstrate with a man so doing. The reasons given in most instances are, "I like the looks of them, and one can cultivate them so much easier. Why, we can plow close to the trunk and save so much hoeing, which is hard work." One man, having a large grove, was plowing close to the trunk, turning out roots large and small at wholesale. Fortunately for him and the trees he had extra good land. Being remonstrated with, he replied: "Oh, that's all right, I don't want any roots where the plow can hit them, and what roots we plow up will rot and make good fertilizer." If it is a mere matter of taste, and they can afford to gratify it, I have nothing to say. If it is the cheapest mode of fertilizing, why it's all right. But to me it would seem like a man saying, "I am tired of working to get bread. I'll try to get along easier—I'll try living on myself." He begins with his feet and lower limbs, and when they are all consumed takes hands and arms. When they are gone I think he would find the trunk of but little account, and not self-sustaining.

Now, most of us are engaged in this business, trying to make it a source of profit or means of livelihood and should economise our time and money as much as possible, and not spend it in growing wood to cut and throw away, thereby checking the growth, and diminishing the bearing capacity of our trees. Every healthy branch removed checks the tree in proportion to its size; large trees are often killed by keeping sprouts rubbed off to throw out the bud.

Now every one, who has had any experience, knows that the natural tendency of the orange tree is to branch near the ground. If the branches are all cut off to a height of five, six or eight feet, the growth of the tree is *very much retarded*. I had occasion, a few years since, to bud some trees for a man who wanted some of them budded very high; the remainder, in smaller trees, were budded the usual height. I told the gentleman the consequence of budding so high. He being decided, wanted them put in as high as I could reach. Being able to reach pretty high, the buds were put in about six and a half feet from the ground. You can now see a very marked differ-

ence in the trees; the low budded, (and at that time very much smaller trees) having four times the bearing capacity of the others, with the same cultivation.

Too much cannot be said of high pruning. Low grown trees will grow much faster; the fruit can be gathered much easier, and are not whipped by the wind so severely, thereby preventing much loss of fruit; also shading the ground and protecting the trunk from the hot sun.

PLANT BUDDED TREES rather than seedlings, with the intention of budding them afterward, as you will save time and money by so doing. The money you paid for budding; the time spent in looking after them; the loss of buds—the eyes being eaten out by grasshoppers and knocked out in plowing, and more than this, the check your trees get by being budded so soon after being transplanted, when considered you will find will more than buy good budded trees. You had much better plant smaller trees, as you will save time. Your budded tree after planting out will have to receive no check, and you can force them as much as you please.

SPECIALTY.—I have made thornless and early fruiting trees a specialty. Selecting buds to work out the thorns as much as possible, also to produce early fruiting. Persons often remark that they rather not have them fruit so soon. It is a very easy matter to remove the blossoms or fruit if not wanted, while on the other hand, it is very convenient to have varieties that will fruit any season you want them. Varieties of this kind can be planted out nearer, if desired, and if well fed, will, like the dwarf pear, fruit well; yielding paying crops in a few years, and you can get something for your outlay without having to wait ten or twelve years. Becoming crowded, they can be thinned out. "Give us the nuble sixpense rather than the slow shilling."

Thornless varieties are much pleasanter to handle, besides saving much fruit from puncture of thorns. It should be *distinctly understood* that these varieties are not dwarf, but can be grown as such for ten or fifteen years, if desired.

The varieties named in this list are not so numerous as those offered by some others, but are of the best, well-tried sorts. The number of varieties are not so important to purchasers, for home use or market, as quality of selections. Those mentioned in this list, being of leading, tested varieties, cannot fail to give you satisfaction. I have made these selections, believing them to be the best for general culture.

SELECTING.—In selecting trees for planting, we should not look so much at the top as at the body and roots. Branched, low grown trees being preferable to those grown tall and slender—as a rule they are much better rooted.

ORDER EARLY.—We fill all orders in rotation. While early orders do not secure a better quality of stock, they have a wider range as to varieties and sizes. Our stock is one of the largest in the State, yet later in the season we often run out of varieties and sizes desired.

❖ DESCRIPTIVE LIST. ❖

ORANGE.

Jaffa.—One of Gen. H. F. Sanford's importation from the eastern Mediterranean; quality, one of the very best; fine grower; substantially thornless; early and heavy bearer; foliage distinct; very desirable.

Majorca.—Imported by Gen. H. S. Sanford from the island of Majorca. Tree almost identical with the above, although a greater favorite with some.

Maltese Oval.—Imported; a fine orange; ripens late; one of the best; fruit oval shape; medium size; very prolific; tree thornless.

Maltese Blood.—A first-class orange in every respect. Good shipper; pulp colors in February and March; fruit good market size; tree thornless; vigorous; foliage peculiar.

Du Roi.—Recently imported by the Government. Fruit round; medium size; sometimes ribbed like a musk melon; quality good; very prolific; vigorous; nearly thornless; a very early bearer, often fruiting the next year after budding.

The Long.—From Rivers, England. Tree thornless; belongs to the Maltese family. Fruit medium size; rich acid, and when fully ripe, of very best quality; ripens late. Took the highest premium at Fair in Ghent, Belgium.

Washington or Riverside Navel.—Fruit very fine quality; much more prolific than the Australian variety. The peculiarity of this orange is, the protuberance on the blossom end, termed the navel, which it is supposed to resemble. Buds secured from the original tree in Riverside, Cal.

Double Imperial Navel.—A seedling from an orange from Brazil. Of very vigorous habit; quality as good as Riverside. Has brought the highest market price in Chicago for several years. Very prolific. Trees of this variety have borne as many as 10,000 in one year. Stock limited.

Mediterranean.—Imported; one of the best, and growing in favor very rapidly. Fruit medium size; skin thin and tough; pulp tender and very juicy; flavor sprightly; heavy and early bearers; buds often fruiting at one year old; very desirable.

Ruby.—A new orange of superior quality, found in my collec-

tion of imported varieties. In the absence of any other name, we have called it the Ruby, which it really is. Many competent judges have pronounced it unequalled by any yet tested by them. Tree of strong, vigorous growth; nearly thornless; fruit rather below medium in size; nearly round; skin very thin and smooth; pulp, in March and April was ruby red. The fruit was gathered at this time, but from all appearances would have remained on the tree months longer in good condition. I believe it destined to be one of the most popular oranges yet introduced. Price: largest size, 75 cts; second size, 50 cents each. Stock limited.

Pierce's Blood.—Recently imported. One of the handsomest oranges grown; fruit colors early; very good early in season, and improves in quality until March and April, can be shipped any time from November to April; fruit medium-size; skin thin and leathery; pulp mottled, blood red, late in season; flavor superior; fine grower and nearly thornless; very desirable. Stock limited.

Brazilian.—A fine orange from Brazil. Stock limited.

King.—Imported from Cochin China; tree differs from any other in manner of growth; very thorny. Stock limited. Everyone should have this variety in their collection.

Hart's Tardif or Late.—Medium size; skin thin and smooth; pulp juicy; grain fine, with a brisk and racy flavor; does not mature until late in the spring. This is the only late variety that has been thoroughly tested in the State, and is valued on that account.

St. Michael's.—Medium size; thin skin; quality good; early and prolific bearer; vigorous; nearly thornless.

Mediterranean Sweet.—Medium size; quality, one of the best; tree thornless and very prolific; fruits second year after budding; foliage peculiar; vigorous growth, making a round head. Some prejudice has arisen against them on account of its tendency to split more than other varieties. I have inquired into the matter to some extent, and my opinion is, that as the trees attain age they will overcome this tendency; should they do so it would be one of our most popular oranges. Some large growers, even now, claim they can mature more fruit of this variety than any other. I have corresponded with T. A. Gary, of Los Angeles, Cal., through whom it was introduced into this country. He says it does not have a tendency to split with them more than other varieties.

Early Oblong.—One of the earliest grown; ripens in October; very good grower; fair quality; tree nearly thornless; fruit commands a good price on account of its earliness.

Star.—(Local name.) Fruit medium size and distinctly marked with stripes. Of the best quality; tree very rapid grower; foliage distinct. Undoubtedly imported. Tree very nearly thornless when six to seven years old. Very popular in Sumter county, where it was first introduced.

Pierce's Champion Prolific.—A Florida seedling, which I put on the market for the first time last season. One of the very best Florida oranges grown, so pronounced by every one who has tested it. Fruits young, often at two years after budding. Bears heavy and regular crops. Medium size; ripens early, and keeps well on the trees until late in the season; ships well; skin thin and leathery; fruit very tender; juice rich and spicy flavor; few seeds; tree rapid grower; few thorns on old wood.

Paper Rind St. Michael.—From California. One of the oranges that attracted so much attention at the New Orleans Exposition. Fruit very fine quality; thin skin; medium size; one of the best shippers; trees fruit young, and very prolific; good growers; nearly thornless. Stock limited.

Sweet Seville.—Medium size; ripens early. Should be shipped before coloring up.

Beach's No. 5.—A Florida seedling; of fine quality; tree thrifty and few thorns; ripens late.

Homosassa.—Size medium; quality best; early; good shipper; keeps and carries well; prolific, vigorous and thorny. Native seedling.

Magnum Bonum.—Size large; quality best; tree prolific, vigorous and thorny. Native seedling.

Centennial.—A seedling grown from seed of an orange bought at Centennial, in '76. Tree very vigorous; thorny; fruit of medium size; fine quality; has taken the prize as the best orange at our State Fair; ripens early, and holds good on the tree until late in the season.

Old Vina.—A late orange of very fine quality.

Chinese Mandarin.—Sometimes called Tangerine; fruit small; flattened; color deep yellow; skin thin and loosely adherent; flesh dark orange color; tree prolific.

Dancy's Tangerine.—Fruit a little larger than the China, which it resembles, except in its deep crimson color. Tree unlike other varieties; resembles the sweet orange in size and foliage, although it retains the aroma peculiar to its species; thorny.

Japan Red Tangerine or Spice Orange.—Of recent introduction. Everyone should have one or two trees. Fruits heavily; very ornamental; tree of vigorous habits; thornless.

Satsuma.—Fruit medium size; flattened; color deep orange; smooth, thin skin, which is sweet, aromatic and easily detached from pulp; fine grained, tender and juicy; tree thornless and prolific; a slow grower.

Orange Buds. of choice varieties, at reasonable rates.

LEMONS.

Eureka.—Recently introduced from California; medium size; sweet rind and strong acid; tree substantially thornless; strong grower; early and prolific bearer. Has in California taken the highest premium in competition with many others.

Villa Franca.—Quality one of the best; similar to Eureka; vigorous and prolific; nearly thornless. Imported.

Lisbon.—One of the best. Very popular in California.

LIMES.

Tahti.—A new variety; large size; thin skin; seedless. Have found this the best of any I have yet tested.

KUMQUAT.

A small species of the citrus family, much grown in China. It is a shrub, sometimes six feet high. The fruit is oval, about the size of a large gooseberry. The rind is sweet and the juice acid; it is delicious and refreshing. The Chinese make an excellent sweetmeat of it by preserving it in sugar.

GRAPE FRUIT.

Much larger than the orange; will remain on trees late in the season; a fine fruit, and becoming very popular.

SHADDOCK.

Mammoth.—Called by some Bread Fruit; size, large; pear shaped; white flesh; good. Everyone should have one.

ORNAMENTAL VARIETIES.

Italian Sour.—Tree thornless and of vigorous habit; makes a fine round head; fruits very young; very prolific. When the fruit is ripe it makes a very fine appearance as an ornamental tree, the fruit remaining on very late in the season. It is esteemed by some for making a drink.

Italian Willow Leaved.—This variety very much resembles the above, except in foliage, which is willow leaved. Very ornamental.

GUAVAS.

Common.—One of our most valuable fruits for home use. Can be eaten in many ways; makes the finest of jelly. The shrub is liable to be killed to the ground in severe winters, but readily starts up again. Two year old plants, twenty-five cents each.

Catley's Japan Red.—This is a very ornamental shrub, and would be valued as such, if it bore no fruit. We have grown it for the last six years without any protection. While other varieties have been killed to the ground by frost, these have not shed a leaf. It is a most delicious fruit; round, rather small, skin thin and glossy; color, red; pulp tender and juicy, with a pleasant blending of strawberry and peaches. Fruits very young and bears enormously; makes a much finer jelly than the common variety; ripens early in season when scarcely any other fruit is to be had. Can be cooked in all ways. Many are raising the fruit extensively for the purpose of making jelly for shipment, for which there is quite a growing demand. Well rooted, one year old plants, price \$1.50 per dozen; \$2.00 by mail.

Other Varieties of Fruits Adapted to the Climate of Florida.

Peaches.—Peen-to and Honey; are well adapted to South Florida, having been tested for several years. They are of a Chinese variety.

Bidwell's Early.—Said to be the earliest grown: of fine quality. Other varieties furnished if desired.

Apricots.—Very superior fruit; six varieties. Promise well in Florida.

Plums.—Kelsey's Japan. A fruit attracting a great deal of attention; grows and fruits well in South Florida; fruit excellent quality, very large and showy.

Prunus Simoni.—Apricot Plum. This new plum, recently introduced from Northern China, is believed to be one of the finest fruits introduced for many years. Is an erect, compact, handsome grower, and it is believed will be very successfully grown in Florida. The stock is yet very limited in this country and in Europe.

PLUMS OF THE CHICASAW VARIETIES.

Golden Beauty.—A fine plum; very showy and very productive, said to be the greatest acquisition among plums since the introduction of the Wild Goose; ripens late. Is not affected by the curculio. Nearly all plums not affected by the curculio, seems to do well in Florida. A very rapid grower. No one should be without them.

Pears.—LECONTE. Little need be said of this pear, as it is well known throughout the South; quality good; rapid grower, and has so far been entirely free from blight; extremely prolific; ships well and has sold for very high prices in Boston and New York.

Keiffer Pear.—This pear originated from seed of Chinese sand pear; ripens about a month later than LeConte; is in season about two months; is very showy, and brings the highest prices; fruits very young and very prolific.

The Jefferson Pear.—This is another blight proof pear; very distinct in habit and growth from other varieties under cultivation; is as early as the earliest peach; medium size; color bright yellow, with a bright deep crimson cheek, making it very desirable for decorating baskets of fruit. It is said to be one of the best paying market pears for southern planting that can be produced. It is ripe and marketed before LeConte is ready to ship. It sells for from \$4.00 to \$5.00 per bushel; not quite so fine as the above variety. On LeConte roots.

Japan Persimmons, in variety; on native stocks. $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 feet, 40 cents each; 1 to $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet, 25 cents each.

FIGS.

White Adriatic, White Genoa, San Pedro. 1 to 2 feet, each, 35 cents; 2 to 3 feet; 4 feet, each, \$1.00.

GRAPES.

Experiments in grape culture in the past few years, have demonstrated that they are a success in this State. Those we offer in this list are of the leading tested varieties.

NATIVE GRAPES.

Agawan, red.....	15 cts	Norton's Virginia.....	25 cts
Brighton, red.....	20 cts	Perkin's, red.....	15 cts
Champion, early black....	10 cts	Salem, red.....	15 cts
Cynthiana, best wine grape	25 cts	Wilder, black.....	15 cts
Delaware, red.....	20 cts	Lady Washington, white..	25 cts
Goethe, white.....	20 cts	Duchess, white.....	25 cts
Ives, early black.....	10 cts	Niagara, white.....	
Lindley, red.....	15 cts	Empire State, white.....	
Martha, red.....	15 cts		

FOREIGN GRAPES.

These are the "hot house" grape of the Northern States. Those who have given them a fair trial, claim that they do much better in this State than most native varieties. These varieties are the choicest grown in California.

Black Hamburg,	Black Prince,	Black Malvossie,
Flame Tokay,	White Verdel,	White Sweetwater,
Golden Chasselas,	White Muscat of Alexandria,	Mission.

PRICES, each, 35 cts; per doz. \$3 00; per hundred, \$20.00.

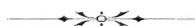
ORNAMENTAL GRASSES.

Pampas grass, Eulalia Japonica Zebrina, per root 15 cents.

References by Permission:

C. D. CLIFFORD, Eustis, Fla. S. B. HEWETT, Tavares, Fla.
JUDGE D. H. FLEMING, Zellwood, Fla. G. C. WELBY, Zellwood, Fla.
EUSTIS BOARD OF TRADE, Eustis, Florida.

PRICE LIST.



ORANGES, LEMONS and LIMES.

STOCK.		BUD.	PRICE.			
Diam't'r. Inches.	Age Years.	Age Years.	Each.	Per Dozen	Per Hun.	Per 1,000
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1/2 to 3/4	3	1	.50	5.50	30.00	250.00
3/4 to 1	3	1 to 2	.65	6.50	45.00	400.00
1 to 1 1/4	3	2	.85	9.00	55.00	500.00
1 1/2 to 2	4 to 5	2 to 3	1.25 to 1.50	15.00		

 Prices quoted on larger quantities on application.

ORNAMENTAL ORANGES and LEMONS 75 cts. each.

RUBY, each, 75 cents.

GRAPE FRUIT, each 60 cts., per hundred \$50.

SHADDOCK, each 50 cents.

PEACHES.

Bidwell's Early and Late. June Buds.

Height.	Each.	Dozen.	Per Hun.	Per 1000
1 1/2 to 3 ft.	50 cents.	\$5.00	\$35.00	\$300.00
Less than 1 1/2 ft	40 "	4.00	30.00	250.00

Pento and Honey. June Buds.

Height.	Each.	Dozen.	Per Hun.	Per 1000.
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	30 cents.	\$3.00	\$18.00	\$150.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	25 "	2.50	15.00	125.00
Less than 1 1/2 ft	20 "	2.00	12.00	100.00

APRICOTS.

Six varieties, each 30 cents, per dozen \$2.50.

PRUNNUS SIMONI.

3 to 4 feet, 35 to 50 cents each.

PEARS. LeConte, Keifer and Jefferson each 35 cts. 10 \$3.00.

PLUMS. Golden Beauty, 35 cts. each, 10 for \$2.50.

Kelsey Japan, 35 to 50 cents each.

